BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1840. 3,230.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 23, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

To Parents and Guardians.

MRS. GINGER who for the last 13 Years, was Mistress of the Girls Central School Byculiah, begs to apprise her Friends, Parents and Guardians, that having taken a commodious House in Military Square, she intends opening an Academy for the Tuition of Young Ladies either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on Monday the 2d Proximo.

The necessity for the establishment of a Seminary in which young Ladies, would be enabled to acquire a thorough acquaintance with those acquirements which are calculated to fit them for becoming useful members of Society, is at the present time so obvious, that it would be superfluous to dilate on the subject, suffice it to say that Mrs. GINGER trusts that her past experience as a Governess of a Public School, will carry that weight in inspiring confidence in the minds of Parents &c. committing Children to her care, it would seem to merit.

Testimonials from, and references to the highest members of Society at Bombay, Mrs. G. is proud to add, can be shewn and given.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs. GINGER (if by letter post paid.)

Byculiah, 28th October 1840.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket	at Rupees	118. each
Half Do.	,,	59. ,,
Quarter Do.	,,	30. ,,
Eighth Do.	,,	15. ,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 28th October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL Grey Arab Charger, late the property of a Cavalry Officer. Price Rupees 500

A White Saddle or Buggy Horse aged 8 yrs. 14½ high, Price Rs. 400

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse 14 | 3 high 6 yrs. age, good figure and action Rs. 650

A nearly new Bengal Built Shigram ,, 700

A Bombay built Shigram nearly new with Back action Springs. Price Rs. 500

A Second hand Phaeton ,, ,, 350

A Ditto ditto ,, 900

May be seen on one hour's notice being given to Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co., who have always for Sale a variety of Conveyances.

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

FOR SALE.—A Second Size Grand Piano nearly new, made to order for the Climate by "Tomkinson."

PRICE Rs. 1000.

A Cabinet Pianoforte by "*Collard and Collard*."

PRICE Rs. 500.

A Grand Pianoforte made by *John Broadwood and Sons*.

PRICE Rs. 500.

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Billiard Table made by CURRIE AND Co., of Calcutta, with Index, Cues &c. complete in every respect. Price Rs. 600

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

FOR SALE.—A Cremona Violin. Price Rs. 350 Apply to

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 28th October 184.

FOR SALE.—A few choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, apply to

BLACK WELL AND Co,

Bombay, 28th October 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few superior Brass Garden Watering pumps, at a moderate price. Also an excellent Single barrel rifle.—Apply to ROBERT FRITH and Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day the 28th Instant, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Auction in a Bungalow opposite Harrington Lodge, and next to JAGONATH SUNKERSETT Esq. The valuable Household Furniture of E. Montgomery Esq. as likewise that of another Gentleman leaving the Presidency. The same consists of handsomely carved Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Chairs, Screens, Dressing and Bed room Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Cabinets, a neat Picalo Piano, Argand and other Lamps, Wallshades, &c., at 1 P. M. a Light Carriage and pair of Ponies. The Property on view from Monday the 26th Instant. No Catalogues will be published.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND, & Co.

Rampart Row, 28th Oct. 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th October 1840.—No. 81.—1. The right wing of the 21st Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Deare, will hold itself in readiness to embark for Dinapore on the 10th instant.

2. Such soldiers as are recommended to be invalided, will remain in Fort William, and Lieut-colonel Deare will be so good at to cause the prescribed documents of these men to be prepared and transmitted to the major of brigade.

3. The detachment of H. M. 44th regiment, which has arrived on board the ship *Owen Glendower*, will proceed to Chin-Surah.

4. Captain Pender, H M. 62d regiment will take the command of all the detachments of recruits of H. M corps at Chinsurah until further orders, and will superintend their drill and exercise.

5. Leave of absence is granted to Cornet Steuart, of H. M. 15th Hussars, for 2 years from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to Europe at the recommendation of medical officers.

6. The division order by Major General Elphinstone, dated 18th Sept. directing Lieutenant Ross, 16th regt., to take charge of the invalids proceeding from Landour to Meerut, and thence to the presidency, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th October 1840.

No. 82.—1. The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

94th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard Lewis to be Captain, from the 28th of July 1840.

2. Leave of absence is granted.

To Lieutenant Mockler, 57th Foot, for eight months from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to Europe.

To Captain Carew, Paymaster, 13th Light Infantry, for twelve months to proceed to Kurnaul, on *medical certificate*.

3. The unexpired period of Imprisonment awarded to Private Francis Sullivan, No. 803, of the 16th Regiment by the Sentence of a General Court Martial, is remitted from the date of the receipt of this Order at the Head Quarters of his Corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th October, 1840.

No. 83.—1. The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

26th Foot.—Major Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Oglander deceased 23d June 1840.

Brevet Major and Captain William Johnstone to be Major, vice Mountain promoted 23d June 1840

Lieutenant John Maule to be Captain, vice Johnstone, 23d Jnne 1840.

Ensign Alfred Robert Margary, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gilbert deceased, 24th May 1840.

Ensign Henry B. Phipps to be Lieutenant, vice Maule, 23d June 1840.

62d Foot.—Ensign Robert Gubbins to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Elkington deceased, 2d September 1840.

2. With reference to the General Order dated 5th instant the right Wing of the 21st Fusiliers will embark at day-light on the 11th.

3. Upon the arrival of the Ships having on board the 62d Regiment, each Detachment will be successively disembarked and quartered in Fort William, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in chief

H. G. SMITH. *Major General.*

Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta. 12th October 1840.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the formation of two light battalions, composed of the rifle or light companies of the following corps:

The 1st Light Infantry Battalion.

To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by Major L. Bruce, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, and to consist of the rifle company of the 68th, and the light companies of the 7th, 8th, 13th, 11th, 7st, 29th and 31st regiments of native infantry.

The 2nd Light Infantry Battalion.

To be formed at Meerut, to be commanded by Major A. Goldie, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, and to consist of the rifle company of the 72d, and the light companies of the 44th, 22d, 49th, 55th, 60th, 63rd and 66th regiments of native infantry.

The companies above detailed are to be sent to the station appointed for the formation of the battalions, with all practicable expedition, and the officers nominated to their command will repair forthwith to their destination, in order to make arrangements for their speedy organization.

The officers and men of the rifles are to be continued on the rolls of their present companies, but their pay, whilst detached from their regiments, will be drawn in abstract at the head quarters of the light battalions with which they may be serving by the officers commanding them respectively to whom the usual allowance for command and for repair of arms will be assigned: a Pay Havildar will also be appointed to each rifle company, from the date of its departure from regimental head quarters.

The light companies are to be completed to their full establishment, but only one European officer is to be sent with each; the men will have with them their regimental appointments, their arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and Quarter Master's establishment; the tents, Tent Lascars and Bheesties sent with the rifle companies, will be replaced by those now attached to the 9 h companies of regiments.

The light companies will carry with them ten rounds per man, of service ammunition in pouch; the rifle companies will have sent with them 100 rounds per man, and the officers commanding them will use their discretion, in their progress to the place of rendezvous, when halted in the vicinity of a bed of water, or when practice can be conducted without risk to the inhabitants, to perfect their men in the use of the rifle.

The following staff will be assigned to each light battalion; viz.

1 Adjutant, effective.
1 Interpreter and Quarter Master, effective.
1 Sergeant Major, effective.
1 Quarter Master Sergeant effective.
1 Bugle Major, non-effective.
1 Drill Havildar, non-effective.
1 Drill Naick, non-effective.

The staff allowances to be the same as granted to like situations in corps of the line.

Nominal rolls of officers proceeding from corps to join the light battalions, to be forwarded without delay, to the Adjutant General of the army, and weekly reports of progress to be sent from companies to the same authority, during the march to the station assigned to them: similar reports to be forwarded for the information of the Major General commanding the division to which they are moving.

Assistant Surgeons will hereafter be nominated to the medical charge of these battalions, and the Major General commanding the Meerut division will, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon, organize a suitable hospital establishment for each, on the scale laid down for a corps of the line, forwarding the orders he may issue on the occasion, for His Excellency's information.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the 1st, 2d and 3d depot battalions to be broken up, from the 1st proximo, and the companies composing them detached to rejoin the head quarters of their respective corps.

The companies and recruits for corps in the lower provinces are to be sent by water, to their several destinations; those for the 16th, 35th, 37th and 48th regiments of native infantry will join and do duty with the 27th regiment of native infantry.

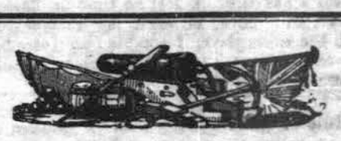
Those for the 2d, 42d and 43d regiments to be sent, by water, from Ferozepore to Sukkur, in progress to their corps.

The 9th company and the recruits of the 65th regiment of native infantry will remain, for the present, at Juanpore: a company of native infantry, from Benares, will be sent out to aid in taking the duties at that station.

A wing of the 31st regiment of native infantry, from Mynpoorie, will be immediately detached to occupy Aligurh.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

J R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
Adjutant General of the Army.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS—Oct 26th Ship of War Dordogne, A. Guillain Esq. Captain from Goa 20th instant.—Passengers None.

Do. do.—Ship Java, J. Pickering Master, from London 6th June.—Passengers Mrs. Shaw Captain Shaw Cornet Campion and Cornet Fraser 4th Light Dragoons Lieutenant Keating 4th Regt. Ensign Oakes, 13th Lt. Infantry Ensign Woodright 18th R. Irish 159 Troops 3 Women and 2 Children Mrs. Barnes.

DEPARTURE.—None

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Victoria.
CUTTERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Amazon.
Julia.	Ellen.
Crow.	Recovery.
John.	Herculean.
Allan Ker.	Orleana.
Westmoreland,	Bombay.
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Marah	Ann.
John Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Sadonna.	Charlotte,
John Mitchell.	Amity.
Harriet Scott.	Java.
Gilmore.	

COUNTRY.

Beanres.	Easavie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Cornwallis.
Colonel. Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
	Rose.

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	
H. M. S. Dordogne.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez . ..	31st Oct.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Dec.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay	Dirom C. &Co.	London .	15th Do.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	Liverpool	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	immeditely
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	Do
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Mitchell..	WhiteBarlasCo.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon..	.....		
Ann.....	W. &T. Edmond and Co.....	Liverpool	
Charlotte . ..	.....		
Hannah.... .	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta ..	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Do.	immedly.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer .. .	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	dispatch
Adele..... ..	Davood Sassoon		
Cornwallis.. ..	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Oriana.....	....		
Amity..... ..	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	5th July.
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st Augt..
Midas.....	.....	Do . ..	21st June.
Thomas...	B &A. Hormuzee	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severa..	.....	Do . ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Speight	.....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena.... ..	McG.Brownrig e	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances.... ..	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. .	29th June.
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	30th June.
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Ophelia&Anne.	....	Do.. ..	
Tweed.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Brilliant.....	Skinner & Co...	Clyde.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&c	Glanelly ..	5th July
Ingleborough .	E. Macleon &Co	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar	....	Rio.... ..	
LeCeres	T. Jeffecies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ...	

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
28th Wednesday....	0 27	0 45
29th Thursday	1 1	1 18

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 28—Wednesday—St. Simon and St. Jude.
29—Thursday.
30—Friday.
31—Saturday.—Simon's Bay Captured 1895.
Nov. 1—Sunday.—20th Sunday after Trinity. All Stains.

To Correspondents.

We have received the verses by "OLD SCRATCH" but as what he complains of viz. "*The absence of the Garrison Band from the esplanade*" has been remedied we see no use in the inserting his Stanzas and beg to decline them as being too personal.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 28, 1840.

ARRIVED Oct. 26, Ship Java, J. Pickering, Master, from Gravesend 6th and Start Point 14th June.—*Passengers* : Captain Shaw, 4th Light Dragoons ; Cornet Campion, do. ; Cornet Frazer, do. ; Lieut. Keating, 4th King's Own; Ensign Oakes, 13th Light Infantry ; Ensign Woodright, Royal Irish ; Mrs. Shaw ; 159 Troops, 3 Women and 2 Children ; Do. French Corvette *Dordogne*, Captain Guillain, from Goa 20th Instant.

SINCE going to Press, we are put in in possession of the following item of Intelligence, which contradicts the previous reports of Dost Mahome'd death.

BAMEEAN, 26*th Sept.*

One Report says that Dost has fled to Koondooz, and another that he has gone into Kohisthan, in which case there will be more work, but this is not thought likely. Captain Conolly started on his Mission to Toorkisthan on the 24th. Part of the detachments here are to return to Caubul on the 1st.

THE two Squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons *destined for service in Scinde* marched yesterday morning from Kirkee under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Daly. They are we believe to be encamped on the esplanade for a few days on their arrival here.

WE have heard that the Company of Madras Foot Artillery now at Belgaum is to proceed to Sukkur at an early opportunity.

THE French Corvette *Dordogne* has once more visited this Port, she came last it appears from Goa, probably awaiting the settlement of the Question of Peace or War with England. She saluted the Fort which was returned from the Battery with 21 Guns. We are of opinion that whatever may turn up in Egypt, that France will keep an armed neutrality, and not commit herself in a contest with all the Powers of Europe, while her conquests in Africa are so far from being secured. If the news of Ibrahim Pacha's advance from Syria on Constantinople prove true, he must rely on his own powers, as the French have no Army on the spot to aid him, while if the Turks are not able to oppose him single handed, the Russians are near with their forces to turn the scale. We look most anxiously for the *Berenice* and we almost wish the Steamer advertized for the 31st of October could be detained until she comes It would be a great advantage to the Community here, and (as is remarked by a Contemporary) as the *Victoria* is famous for making quick passages, the delay might be made up and the Bags reach Alexandria in time for the Steamer. Should the communication by Egypt be stopped, a great expence for nothing would be saved to Government in not sending the Steamer to Suez, as the route by the Persian Gulf might be tried at once and thus a great saving of time be made. However we suppose that in the event of the *Berenice* bringing intelligence of the stoppage of the Suez route, another Mail will be sent off sharp to the Gulf, and in that case we would advise our readers to have duplicate copies of their letters prepared in case of such a contingency.

THE Battabee was beaten in the Meat Markets to day by direction of the Magistrate,—prohibiting the Butchers on pain of being turned out of the Markets, from pursuing the disgusting practice of blowing meat, a process which has in the most unaccountable manner obtained among all the butchers, who supply the European Gentry. It makes the fat of the meat appear, plump and good, but it has a most deleterious effect on it, which after the process speedily becomes putrid.—the process of blowing, takes the united powers of 3 or 4 Men for half an hour. That so disgusting, senseless a custom should be tolerated, is absurd, and we hope that all Masters will absolutely prohibit their servants from taking any meat, which has been subjected to it.

We have been informed also that a system of check on the frauds practised by servants on their Masters, in provisions purchased from Markets is also in preparation and will shortly come in practice.

THE *Madras Athenæum* contains a passage which if correct goes to shew the animus of the Native Petty Princes who are in the heart of our own Dominions. The Rajah of Kolapore is it appears supposed to be intriguing and sending emissaries about Belgaum and the Forts in the Southern Marhatta Country, on whose persons Papers containing plans of them and estimates of the number of Troops &c., have been found. It is not at all improbable that the Native Sirdars seeing what drafts are required for the Army in Scinde, and hearing of our being engaged in foreign Wars at a vast distance, may fancy it an auspicious moment to set up the standard of revolt and try their hand again with John Company. Such a consummation is just now devoutly to be wished, as the resumption of a few rich Jaghires would go to replenish the Treasury, which must be pretty well drained by the employment of such expensive armaments as are now in the field. A few days would suffice to settle the Rajah of Kolapore. The Belgaum force is quite equal to the task, without calling for any more Troops. The Rajah is an old offender, and has twice been visited by a British Army, but escaped by Diplomacy at the last moment. He had better beware of the third time. We subjoin the extract.

"We understand that certain emissaries have been apprehended near Belgaum, with papers concealed about their persons, containing plans of the several Forts in the Southern Mahratta country; and mentioning the number of troops at the various stations, &c. It is supposed that the Rajah of Kolapore is at the bottom of the movement, and that he has been making similar preparations to those which caused the late Rajah of Kurnool to be deposed."

WE again turn to the extracts from Dr. KENNEDY'S work on Affghanistan and give a portion of the Preface in which the author speaks of the benefits to be derived from the exaltation of Shah Shoojah. Subsequent events have shown that the views here slightly sketched, are sound and justified by what has occurred since.

PREFACE.

THE following notes and observations are extracted from a very voluminous correspondence which the author maintained with two near relations whose position made it more than a mere matter of curiosity that they should be kept accurately informed of every occurrence in the camp of the Army of the Indus. The letters were carefully preserved and having been written on the spot and at the moment, are a faithful history of the journey and table gossip of the Staff mess party.

The secrets of office are beyond the author's reach, and the time for history is not come : the propriety of the deposition of Dost Mahomed, and the exaltation of Shah Soojah ; of the policy pursued towards Runjeet Sing and the system so long persevered in and so concluded in Sind, are parts of a great whole which must soon be developed in all its wisdom or the reverse ; for the result whether for good or for evil must soon be seen, and the cost as proportioned to the benefit, must soon be counted. The oldest of the parties concerned are likely in the course of nature to live to see it. The seed they have planted will not be waited for through a century of expectation.

AN "AUTHORITY" ON THIEVERY IN BELOOCHISTAN.

At Soony was first exercised the final summary proceeding of martial law on offenders detected, *flagrante delicto*, in the very act of carrying off camels and baggage: two Beloochies, so arrested, were hung here by order of Sir John Keane. The village authorities being warned of the displeasure of the British Government if the bodies were touched, "You must hang them very high then, and cut away the lower branches," replied the local potentate ; "for the whole population of these borders are such arrant thieves, that they will dislodge the dead from their airy swinging-place for the sake of the ropes you have bestowed to hang them!"

A GREEK, AND GUNNERY AT HYDERABAD.

Among others who went was my friend Major B—, who, without having any taste for the discovery of mare's-nests, could see as far into a millstone as his neighbours. He not only used his own eyes, but employed two intelligent natives, accustomed to observation, to ascertain the strength of the enemy ; and his estimate was something above one thousand five hundred, and below two thousand. He drank a bottle of beer, and another of Madeira, with a Greek, the Commandant of the Hyderabad artillery ; and ascertained that his liquor was better than his ordnance—that the guns were nearly as certain to have killed the gunners as the enemy, had they been fired ; added to which, the redoubtable cannoneer admitted, as his heart warmed with liquor and love of the English, and joy at the honour of drinking with an English field-officer, that he eked out his stipend of seventy-five rupees per month by inserting some two hundred paper men upon his muster-roll, and that, through the goodness of God, he was sole muster-master.

A BELOOCHY JOCKEY.

In coming home, Major B— was joined by a well-mounted Beloochy horseman ; and the free-masonry which enables good fellows to distinguish kindred spirits at a glance, made them at once acquainted. "Is your horse an Arab?" said the Beloochy. "I'll race with you," "Good!" said the Major, "here goes!" and away they rode, neck or nothing for a mile ; and the Beloochy dead beaten. "I'll try you again on smoother ground," said the Beloochy. "Anywhere, either smooth or rough," said the Major ; and the ground becoming more level, away they went again in the same frolicsome mood of overflowing sprits, but the Major still leading. "It won't do, I see," said the Beloochy : "my horse is fat, and not in galloping trim, as yours is." "The more the pity," said the Major : "there is no pleasure like riding with a good soldier on a good horse."

By this time they had reached the bank of the river, and the Beloochy accompanied his new friend to the ferry-boat ; but the Major's horse, though it could gallop free enough, was restive at the sight of the ferry-boat, and the Major, somewhat wroth, was beating him in. "Don't beat him, don't beat him, if you love me," said the Beloochy. "Insha Alla! I'll teach you how to put your horse into a boat without beating him." The simple mode was to fasten a rope to one of the fore-legs, and the two boatmen dragging at it, till it was lifted up in the attitude of King Charles's steed at Charing Cross, and until it became an impossibility that he should kick : thus secured the Beloochy taking up an oar by one end, and giving the other to the Major, they stood on each side, and, applying the middle of the oar against the horses buttocks pushed away, till the poor brute, losing his balance, had nothing left but to fall on his nose headlong, or to jump into the boat, which he forthwith did, with the meekness of a lamb. "You have taught me a wrinkle, my friend," said Major B—. And at least one British officer and one well-mounted Beloochy met and parted in mutual good-will, after half an hour of pleasant fellowship.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 13.

Two champions have appeared in the columns of the *Eastern Star*, the one appealing against the measures of the Government regarding the resumption of rent free lands, and the other writing in favor of those measures. It is scarcely neccessary to say that we have always been opposed to the toleration of *lakhirajee* tenures, precisely on the same grounds as those on which INDOPHILUS rests his arguments ; but we are unable, from the voluminous nature of the writings of the two appellants opposed to each other, to make room for them in our columns. Besides which, their appeals are made to the British nation at home, to whom it must be left to determine which of the parties have made out the best case. The public of Calcutta, we apprehend do not take much interest in such discussions, else the journals would not have failed to participate in them. The question is of far greater importance than common observers of transpiring events, might be inclined to allow it to possess ; for it appears to us to be quite evident that the rent-free tenures cannot be tolerated without closing up the doors of improvement in the country, or taxing the British nation to an enormous amount. India should raise the means of her own improvement and prosperity ; and it does not appear to us that the British Government can, with any degree of justice or prudence, leave the question unsettled, as to how the funds are to be raised which the desiderated amelioration of a hundred odious features of the present state of the country and its population requires, if such a vast amount of revenue as is demandable from the rent-free tenures, were sacrificed with any urgent necessity? The Zumeendars wont attend to the means of improving the country ; and the *Lakhirajdars* would deprive the Government of it; what is to be done? It will be the province of the British nation to decide.

POST OFFICE THEFT.—The following case has been communicated to us about a theft committed by the dak moonshee of Tirhoot to the extent of seven hundred rupees. Mr. F. Volintzgy, of Calcutta, in march last, made remittance through the Post Office to a constituent of his in Tirhoot, to the extent of 700 Rs. This amount was forwarded in three bank notes enclosed in a letter, and sent in the usual way of dividing them into halves. It appears that in reaching the office of the dak moonshee in question, he took possession of both the letters containing the notes, and in order to elude enquiry, made false entries in fictitious names. Shortly after the commission of this daring theft, he placed a substitute in his situation, and pretended to go on leave but never returned. Now that the affair has been brought to light, the Magistrate of the place has instituted a strict search for the dak moonshee. The notes in question from that time to this have been cashed and are again in the course of circulation.—*Hurkaru.*

LORD AUCKLAND'S RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.—Our readers may not perhaps be aware, that Lord Auckland tendered his resignation of the Governor Generalship of India to the Court of Directors some months back. We now understand, and we have no doubt of the fact, that his Lordship's resignation has been accepted; the intelligence having reached Madras by the last overland mail. The Hon. T. C. Robertson, Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, has been appointed to succeed provisionally to the Governor Generalship; which high situation is expected he will continue to fill till September 1843, the date of the expirations of the Service as Member of the Supreme Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal.—*Courier.*

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—Few of our readers perhaps know that the Assam Tea Company are building a fine little vessel at Howrah, about ninety feet long for the purpose of running up the Assam river to the tea plantations belonging to the Company, and bringing cargoes of tea up to Calcutta for consumption here or exportation. The Company are also erecting at Howrah a saw-mill, which came out in *Malcolm* some days ago, and which is intended for their settlement in Assam.—*Ibid.*

THE SCHOONER EAGLE.—We understand the Schooner *Eagle*, under Captain Fell, is going, about the 20th instant, on a surveying expedition to be engaged some months Captain Lloyd in the Surveying Vessel *Lady William Bentinck* with the *Haltrass*

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Captain Weston, in company, is going to run down to the Westward, for a similar purpose. Captain Lloyd starts on or about the 1st proximo.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS DESTINED FOR CHUSAN.—It was stated by us on Saturday, that Government had been making enquiries for small vessels, but that their destination was not known, we have since heard on very good authority, that tenders have been invited for a large number of vessels between two and three hundred tons burthen, and their destination will be Chusan—they receive as compensation a good round sum for the run down to the Island, they take no cargo from this port, but on arriving at Chusan will be held available for general service.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 13.

The liberality of Ramtonoo Mullick, in opening the prison gates of debtors incarcerated under decrees of the Petty Court, has, we hear, produced the very opposite of effect intended by him, and led to the confinement of a great number of poor people who might otherwise have quietly gone on working off their little incumbrances by occasional instalments. It appears that the intentions of the worthy Baboo were bruited for several days previous to the commencement of the Doorgah Poojah. This induced the herd of small usurers and others who *accommodate* the poorer orders with small loans and trifling credits to immediately take advantage of the decrees passed in their favor, and put the whole of the debtors in prison. One hundred and seventy persons were, we hear, committed to the custody of Mr. King within 48 hours—and the whole number, together with those previously imprisoned, were liberated on the first day of the Poojah under the operations of the Rajah's benevolence. But unfortunately a great number of the creditors took it into their heads that the Baboo would repeat his liberality every day during the holidays, and accordingly they took out writs, and sent their unhappy debtors by scores to jail—where they remain to curse the cupidity and blunder which have consigned them to durance without the prespective advantage of an early delivery.

The moral of this is, that when good people intend to do benevolent actions, they should say as little about them before hand as possible, lest on the one hand they should be accused of ostentation, and on the other, by raising false hopes, become accessory to acts of oppression and folly.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 13.

It was with no small degree of regret that we yesterday inserted a report of examination before the siting Magistrate at the Police Office, touching one of those boyish ebullitions of tavern ferocity, which we had well nigh hoped, had been expelled from Calcutta, by the prevalence of a recognition of the gentlemanly principle, that a broil at an hotel, by which decency is outraged, and the proprietor of the tavern seriously injured, is not an exhibition of the qualities that constitute either the gentleman, or the man of wit. We beg to assure our youthful fellow citizens, that the only sentiment which they can awaken, by pursuing such courses, is that of unmitigated contempt. In a confined society like ours, whoever outrages the hospitalities of an hotel, by "kicking up a row," as the vulgar phrase goes, outrages the society in which he lives; for he puts society to this painful investigation. "Must we exclude this man, or no?" We would recommend to those, who aspire to enact the exploded follies of Tom and Jerry, in the Town of Calcutta, to recollect, that *here* they have not *arena* for their glorious achievements. In London, a Tom or a Jerry, may boat, or be beaten, by a watchman, as the case may be. He pays his fine and there is an end of it. But *here*, every man who commits himself in this way, to a certain extent degrades the national character, and does a national injury. Whatever effect the doings of the Marquis of Waterford may have at home,—we beg to suggest that we cannot have a Marquis of Waterford here. We have no room for him. In England, there is room enough for a rioter; *here* there is not. We are too few to afford disorderly characters. Every man with us must be a gentleman. There is no superficies *here* for a rioter to spread himself upon, and evaporate. Our society cannot afford to tolerate rakes and rioters. They may be in London, as one in fifty thousand—and society can bear *that*; but if they must *be here*, they are one in fifty. Society cannot, and will not bear *that*. We hope, therefore, that we shall have no more hotel riots.

Mr. D. Disandt, one of the parties in our reporter's account of the riot at the hotel, with having been implicated in the affair, has been at some pains to convince us, that he has been injured by what he represents as the wilful garbling of our reporter; and the following note has been addressed to us by Mr. Disandt's Attornies.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—In consequence of the appearance in your paper of this morning, of a report of what was stated to have occurred at Mountain's Hotel on the evening of the 4th instant, we are instructed to call upon you to publish the following denial and contradiction of the statement given by you, as regards Mr. Disandt.

1st. That Mr. Disandt, was not present at Mountain's Hotel on the night on which the alleged damage was said to have been committed to the property.

2nd. That Mr. Benton admitted before Mr. Robison the Magistrate, and would have admitted the same to Mr. McFarlan had he been pressed to do so, that on the evening on which Mr. Disandt did visit the rooms, his conduct was gentlemanly throughout, and that he did all in his power to prevent even the utterance of a word likely to give offence.

3rd. That Mr. Disandt not only did not agree to pay damages, but that he could not be identified as having been present when the alleged injury was committed. And that, on the contrary, Mr. Bention has admitted before Mr. Robison, that Mr. Disandt was not present on that occasion, and that Mr. Disandt was not even asked by Mr. McFarlan to give any pledge to absent himself from the Hotel.

We presume, that it is only necessary to ask you to publish a contradiction of the truth of the report to the above effect, to insure its being done in justice to Mr. Disandt.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully.
WADDINGTON AND SANDES.

Previous to the receipt of the above letter, Mr. Disandt showed us a certificate, signed by Mr. J. W. Peterson, and given at the request of the Chief Magistrate, stating that Mr. Disandt's name had not been mentioned in the charge, preferred by Mr. Mountain on the 6th instant, and the following declaration from Mr. Benton, the Hotel-keeper, who is said to be Mr. Mountain's partner, was also submitted to us, at the same time:—

As one of Mr. Mountain's witness at the Police, and having been present at his hotel, the evenig the damage was done to his property, I can conscientiously declare, that Mr. Disandt was not present, and that some evenings afterwards, when Mr. Disandt visited the Billiard-rooms in company with his friends, that he did all in his power to prevent Mr. Wingfield from committing himself in any way.

Benton's Hotel Calcutta, Oct. 12, 1840.
Witness—J. ELLOY. W. BENTON.

At the time when the last documents were shown to us, we very readily promised Mr. Disandt, what we now do, and no more, i. e. to make him, Mr. Disandt, all the reparation in our power, and to dispense with the services of our reporter, it he should, when called upon to prove the accuracy of his report, be unable to do so. We could not in justico, refuse him a hearing. Our enquiry has shown us, that our reporter though not quite correct in his statement of what took place at the Police Office, did not intentionally pervert the case; and that he was not the only party present who erroneously supposed that Mr. Disandt had been obliged to pledge himself to keep the peace towards Mr. Mountain, and to reimburse him for the loss he had sustained, the following letters will prove:—

MY DEAR CHICK,—The report substantially is correct, and to the best of my opinion details what actually took place.

Yours,
J. W. PETERSON.

MY DEAR CHICK,—In my opinion the report in question is perfectly correct and not the least exaggerated.

Yours truly,
12*th October*, 1840. J. W. RICKETTS.

That Mr. Disandt acted in the business as a pacificator, instead of a peace breaker, and that he was in no way concorned either in assailing Mr. Mountain, or in destroying his property, we are fully convinced; but we must have Mr. Disandt remember, that a Police reporter has no means of as certaining the merits of a case, beyond the testimony adduced at the Police Office; and if evidence is not produced by the defendants, to refute any misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff, the reporter who merely reports what *did* take place, is not to blame, but the parties who neglect to represent their case in its true colours. It has not been denied that Mountain did prefer the charges, mentioned in the report we published, against Mr. Disandt; on the contrary, Mr. D. distinctly told us, that he at one time felt lisposed to prosecute Mountain, for deposing to what he knew to be untrue. If Mr. Disandt, as he say. was not permitted to clear himself, he was unfortunate—he was unfortunate even in being present at the hotel at all, when such untoward occurrences took place, as these which have been lately made the subject of invesftigation at the Police.

We repeat, that it is always with much regret that we give insertion to any of these police reports; and we only do so, from the conviction that "pernicious publicity" tends to check, in a great measure, the indulgence of the predilection for what is technically called "*a glorious spree*," which, we are sorry to see has been but too prevalent in our good clety of late, Most glad would we be, we never had it in our ower. to record another instance of the kind.

THE KUTTRA.—In consequence of the discussions which have lately appeared in the papers relative to the Kuttra, the Magistrates met yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Blacquiere observed, that the newspaper statements were in the main correct.

The poor girl *Hubbee*, is aged about 15 or 16 years, she is dumb and helpless, and has no relations. She resides with Mrs. Raspberry, the keeper of the Kuttra, for whom she has an affection as a child to its mother.

Nancy was brought to the Kuttra at the age of 9 years. She is now about 14, healthy and stout. Her mistress refused to take her back. She is now at liberty, and has chosen to stay with *Begum Ameen*, who is the deputy keeper of the Kuttra.

Luckhee was also about 9 years old when brought in. She was rescued from the hands of a prostitute, and kept here, having no means of support or shelter. She is at liberty and resides with *Begum Ameen*.

Jooloonee, was confined first for stealing spoons and has since been kept, there being no one to take care of her. She is now living with *Begum Ameen*.

Rozee, was about 8 years old when brought in. She was accused of stealing from her master, who refused to take her back in to his service, or provide for her in any way. She chose to reside with *Khasseh Ameen*.

Gowree, was kidnapped at *Bancoorah*, to be taken to the *Mauritius*. She was about 8 years old when brought in, and is now at *Begum Ameen's* at her own request.

Juliana, was 7 years old when brought in by a Portuguese gentleman. She is now at *Mrs. Verdony's*, who says she is her god-mother.

Munglee was brought in by a man named *Chuttee*, who said she had been sold to a prostitute, and kept here for protection. She is now at *Begum Ameen's*.

Panoo, was made over to her sister 2 months ago.

These poor children were taken charge of about the dates mentioned in the newspaperr. No one has ever applied, for their release. If any respec able party had applied, the children would of course have been made over to them. Mr. Blacquiere wound it impos sible to get respectable persons who were willing to take them into service, or as appren tices.

In 1836, when *Oomdah Khanum* was deprived of a great number of poor children (about 20 or 30) brought up from Lucknow, the greatest difficulty was felt in disposing of them. A separate house was hired for them adjoining the Kuttra, the expense of which was defrayed by Government. They would have staid in the Kuttra had there been room for them. They were here about one year.

The children above described are certainly now in a more advanced state than when they were first brought in, and are better qualified to take care of themselves. It was only lately that Mr. Blacquiere had understood that they had personally applied to be released, having been before apparently well contented with their quarters They were, in fact, not kept as prisoners; if they had been, his proceedings could not have been defended on legal grounds; but he was well assured that the poor children have hitherto been kept out of harm, and is quite certain that they have been uniformly in the very best of health and have been kindly treated.

It has been the practice of the Police at all times to give shelter and protection to orphan and destitute children. After the inundation, which took place in 1832, a great many destitute children (in 1833—64 and in 1834—47) were brought in by the Police and were disposed of to respectable parties who applied for them, and who engaged to give them up in case they should be claimed by their relatives These children were kept in the Kuttra until they could be so disposed of.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, OCTOBER 16.

KURNOOL.—A correspondent at Kurnool has favoured us with a stave of some interest from that District as follows:

"The corpse of the late Nawab of Kurnool arrived yesterday at the Eedgah a mile distant from the town, at which place a halt was made and the remains were strewed with flowers. The coffin was then covered with two very valuable white Cachemire Shawls and subsequently conveyed (accompanied by a large procession) to the burial place, where after the ceremony, the late Prince was interred with his ancestors, and the Priest having received the shawls for officiating, the ceremony concluded. Although a very large concourse of inhabitants, and all the late Nawab's relations were present on the occasion, none appeared very deeply affected.—The whole of the inhabitants of the District are well satisfied with the administration of the commissioner for the affairs of Kurnool, who is ever ready to do justice in all cases that are brought before him—We have had some plentiful showers of rain lately which have overflowed a great portion of low ground and upon the whole we may consider the present, a good monsoon—every kind of cultivation is in a prosperous state but the ryote are fearful of having an over abundance of rain which would affect the crops. I am happy to add that Government have at length seen fit to remove the heavy and objectionable taxes complained of on articles of consumption, and duty is only now levied in the manner usual in all other Stations; which is a source of rejoicing with all the inhabitants particularly the poor. Kurnool is a very healthy place and there is no prevalency of sickness."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was holden on Monday last, when the half-yearly Report of the Committee was submitted to the Members, and the following Gentlemen were elected to form the Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES SCOTT, Esq. *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE.

J. Utlay Ellis, Esq.	Wm. McTaggart, Esq.
D. Mackenzie, Esq.	Z. Macaulay, Esq.
B. Cardozo, Esq.	J. Amalric, Esq.
E. Seth Sam, Esq.	W. Waddell, Esq.
C. Teerocamy Naick.	

ABRIDGMENT OF GENERAL ORDERS.—We have received a copy of the Abridgment of General Orders of this Presidency from 1800 to June last inclusive, compelled under the direction of Lieutenant Robert Gordon. Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. This is the most complete work of the kind that has ever yet been published in India; its arrangement is Alphabetical, and the orders under each head appear in succession according to their dates. Those only who have had to wade thro' the half dozen musty volumes of the old abridgment of General Orders, about an eighth of which had been by the bye cancelled and this heretofore furnished by Government to Corps and Departments, as has often been our own lot, can place on adequate value on the work before us, of which we conclude that the Government have taken sufficient copies to supply Regiments and public Offices; but at any rate if *they* have not done so, we would most strongly recommend all Staff Officers to apply to Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co. without delay, for we can venture to assure them that no one amongst their number ever invested 5 Pagodas more profitably or œconomically, as regards the saving of their own time and labour, than they will do in purchasing a work which in a small compass contains the entire official information that they can possibly require.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 17.

A rumour has prevailed for the last few days, that some detention had been offered by the authorities of Pondicherry, to Colonel Fenwick and Captain Barrow, who had taken their passage to Havre by the French vassel *Auguste*, which left the Roads about a fortnight ago. We were hardly disposed at first to give credit to this foolish and premature stretch of authority, on the part of the Pondicherry Government, but have reason now to suppose it correct. Notwithstanding the excitement which prevailed at the departure of the August Overland, there is still every probability that matters may be amicably adjusted between the two countries, and with this expectation, in which we should hope both English and French settlers in the East cordially concur; it seems to us very ill judged to anticipate events which every good feeling would deprecate, and which may be further looked upon, as unlikely to happen.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter dated Singapore 9th September, from which we extract a few particulars of the passage of the *Colconda*, which left Madras on the 21st August, with the Head Quarters of the 37th N. I.

The *Colconda* is considered to have made an excellent passage, although if not delayed by several calms she would have arrived four or five days earlier; she experienced but one squall, on the night of the 1st September, The men of course felt the motion of the vessel anything but comfortable for the first few days, after which they all continued well. Captain Bell the Commander is spoken of in very high terms, both as capital sailor, and exceedingly kind to his passengers, leaving nothing undone which could conduce to their comfort. On the 5th September the *Golconda* fell in with the *Diana* Steamer, bound for Penang, for the purpose of taking back the Governor to Singapore who had been to Penang for the last week—of the expedition itself, nothing further was known, than the intelligence already received of Sir Gordon Bremer having proceeded to Chusan, followed by the Admiral. The *Golconda* arrived at Singapore on the 7th, and was to sail again on the 9th of September.

ATHENÆUM, OCTOBER 17.

A Coorg Correspondent, under date Mercara the 14th instant, writes as follows.

A few days ago, as a party of convicts were at work on the new line of road from Peripatam to Frazerpett, some of them, near the latter place, raised a shout of *Huttee! Huttee!* On the peons who were in charge of them looking round to see from what part of the jungle the elephant was approaching, the convicts contrived to seize their swords, with which they wounded several of the peons (one dangerously) and rushed into the jungle. One of the convicts was shot in attempting to escape. The most prompt measures were immediately adopted for recapturing them. Armed parties were dispatched to all the neighbouring villages, and similar partis are beating the jungle in every direction. Some of them have been retaken, but several are still at large.

The departures for this station, are as follows. On the 8th instant, Captain R. Farquhar and Lieut. M. Beachcroft, on furlough to Europe, to embark from the Western coast.

From Secunderabad we have letters under date the 10th and 11th instant, from which we have selected the following extracts.

A detail from the 1st Madras European Regiment, consisting of a Captain (W. J. Manning) two Subalterns, five Serjeants, and five Corporals, marched hence for the Mount on the 5th, for the purpose of taking charge of the recruits who are to join the corps.

The Rev. E. Whitehead A. M., on route to Kamptee, and the Rev. R. W. Whitford A. M. joint Chaplain of this station, arrived here a few days ago.

The usual quantity of rain has latterly fallen; upwards of thirty inches. The weather during the day is very close and sultry. Thermometer from 80 to 85 at noon. There are heavy falls of dew during the night.

Dysentery and intermittent fever have prevailed, during the last three months, to a considerable extent, among both Europeans and Natives, but I am glad to state that but few casualties have occurred. Seven or eight deaths have taken place during the period mentioned in the Madras European Regiment.

The Head of the Commissariat Department at this station has received private instructions to have the whole of the pubic bearers and cattle available for service at a moment's warning, as it is expected that the Head Quarters of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force will shortly move to Jaulnah, but for what purpose is not known. It has also been ordered that provisions and all necessary supplies for troops on the march be immediately in readiness, in case any of the corps at Secunderabad should move with the Head Quarters of the Force.

Four young officers at this station have latterly been playing *the Marquis of Waterford* to such an extent as to render a Court of Inquiry on their doings necessary; the proceedings of which, if I am not mistaken, have been already dispatched to Madras for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

European Intelligence.

GOVERNOR THOMSON'S PEERAGE.

COLONIAL GAZETTE AUGUST 12.

IN spite of the saying that two of a trade sel dom agree, and of the jealousy of each other which arises from competition among people of the same class, there is necessarily a large degree of sympathy between those who have any common interest. Hence the *esprit de corps* of rival merchants, lawyers, or doctors; and hence also the profound impression made on Colonies in general by Lord DURHAM'S mission to Canada. Between the people of this country and the people of the Colonies there is neither rivalry nor sympathy: and here, accordingly, Lord DURHAM'S Report on the Affairs of British North America is well nigh forgotten: but in every colony where the English race has settled in considerable numbers, that document is a sort of political text-book. Practical proof of its importance to Colonies is very near at hand. The tree of Lord DURHAM'S mission is on the point of bearing fruit; and the prospects of Canada are now a subject of the deepest interest to all other colonies.

The words *Upper* and *Lower* are no longer applicable to parts of Canada. Canada is now one whole; and this single colony contains more than a million of inhabitants. In the next place, the *Nation Canadienne* is, as such, extinguished by the Union; and therefore the inhabitants of Canada are now one people. For be it observed further, that the Union Act contains no political disabilites, such as, if Lord DURHAM'S advice in this matter had not been followed, would have left near half a million of persons of French origin in the condition of a servile caste like that of the Milesian Irish before they were emancipated by WELLINGTON. It follows, that the war of races which has distracted Canada ever since the British began to predominate, may be deemed at an end. There may be bickerings for a while between individuals of the two races who have got the habit of quarrelling; but the cause of quarrel is gone, for all Cannada is now an English colony; so that the English, as such, have nothing to desire and the French, as such, nothing to hope for. The whole people, of whatever origin, whether English, French, Scotch, Irish, German, or American, have now obtained an homogeneous nationality: they are simply Canadians. And then this Canadian people is to be represented by a local Parliament, where they will speak with one voice the sentiments of the only very extensive colony of the British empire. The first meeting of that Parliament will indeed be an event in the Colonial history of England.

The opponents of the Union assure that that measure will presently lead to a separation between Canada and the Mother-country. They see that Canada has now the power to separate if she pleases: but why take for granted that she will use that power for that purpose? They do so because they assume that the United Province will be governed as each of the two has been, upon the mixed system of representation without executive responsibility, and that the merging-on-revolution state thus produced will render the colony discontented. We entirely agree with them, as they indeed agree with Lord DURHAM, but only on their own assumption, that from United Canada, no longer torn to pieces by a contest of races, executive responsibility to the local Parliament will be withheld. Lord DURHAM not merely said, but elaborately argued, that if the executive government of United Canada were not carried on in a manner and by persons agreeable to the representative body, the colony would be always in a revolutionary state and apt for separation. There can be no doubt of it. The condition upon which alone the Union can work well for the imperial connexion, is as plain as the certainty that if that condition be withheld the Union will be a step to separation. But what then? was separation less likely to result from the "constituted anarchy" for which the Union with representation has been substituted? And, furthermore, who knows but that Governor THOMSON (who has, we think, fairly earned his Peerage by his exertions in favour of the Union) will carry out the whole of Lord DURHAM'S policy, and govern United Canada on that same principle of executive responsibility to the House of Commons which alone prevents revolution at home? Separation in consequence of the Union is indeed probable, on the supposition that this now powerfull colony will be ruled by a Family Compact: but then it would, we should think, be called separation in consequence not of the Union but of Governor THOMSON'S folly. Verily there is now no choice but between separation and Responsible Government. This at least is an obvious consequence of the Canada Union; and hence the vast importance of that measure to Colonies in general.

The question of Responsible Government will be brought to a practical issue at the first sitting of the new Canadian Parliament. Upon this question the greater part of the elections will turn; and we have no doubt that a large majority of the first assembly will consist of men thoroughly conversant with the principle, and bent on carrying it into effect. Then will come the real trial of Governor THOMSON'S statesmanship. If he should concur with the majority both as to persons and things—if he should but do that as the representative of the Crown in Canada which the Crown always of necessity does at home—he will be at

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once the most popular, the most powerful, and the most comfortable of Governors. We are unwilling to reverse the picture. Yet it may be well to point out some parts of the Canada Union Act which place serious difficulties in Mr. THOMSON's way as the ruler of a colony on the principle of Responsible Government.

Here at home, we never for a moment doubt that the Executive Government will be conducted by the men and according to the views that find acceptance with a majority of the House of Commons. This practice of the constitution is a known law, which nobody in his senses ever thinks of impugning, and which it would be almost treason to question. But the new written constitution of Canada contains several provisions which seem to have been expressly designed for the purpose of enabling the Governor to thwart the majority of the Assembly. The Legislative Council, whose members are in nowise elected, but merely nominated by the Governor and for life, must needs concur in any measure of the Assembly before it can become law; and every law made by the Legislature of the Province is subject to "disallowance," nominally by the Crown at home, but really by the Colonial Office in Downing Street. In the next place, while the whole local revenue of the colony is declared to be at the sole disposal of the local Parliament, (clause xl ii.) a very large proportion thereof is absolutely and permanently "appropriated" (clause liii.) to specific objects named in a schedule; whereby the Executive Government, so far as relates to money, is rendered wholly independent of the Representatives of the People. And lastly, (passing by minor provisions of a like character,) the public domain of waste land, which may be managed so as to render a new country either as prosperous as the Western States of the American Union or as beggarly as Canada, is left entirely to the gross mismanagement of the Colonial Office, without the shadow of a provision against any of the numerous evils thereby occasioned. The act, in a word, expresses the most entire want of confidence in the good sense and good intentions of the people, on whom it nevertheless bestows the forms of representative government. It is a niggard and distrustful concession to necessity, which can inspire no sentiment of attachment or confidence in those on whom the boon of free institutions professes to be conferred. Representation in Canada, therfore, may be expected to work as it would here if the House of Commons had reason to believe that the Crown possessed both the inclination and the power to withhold from them the proper consequence of representation—namely, executive responsibility to Parliament. The colonists are invested with power, not to govern themselves in peace, but only to disturb the march of government. Pains seem to have been taken, not to secure harmony between the Assembly and the Governor, but to provide for disagreement and collision. It would seem that the "statesmen," as they are still called, of our day can do nothing but by halves or quarters.

Governor THOMSON's coming difficulties are now sufficiently plain. They will all arise from a distrust of the Assembly with respect to Responsible Government, arising from the withholding-provisions of the Union Act. It will be seen that the new constitutions of Canada makes no provision whatever for executive agreement with the majority of the Assembly; and that whether this indispensable requisite to the smooth-working of a representative system shall be obtained or withheld, depends altogether on the personal views of the Governor. Every act of his will be scanned and every word weighed with suspicion, by those who will at least have the means to stop the course of government if he should not gain their confidence. But on the other hand, it should be agreeable to a man of sense and courage to know that all is in his own power. If the risk of failure is the more terrible when so much depends on individual conduct, so is the glory of success a greater object in view as the reward of judgment and vigour. We are among those who sincerely wish that Governor THOMSON may continue to deserve his Peerage.

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

"My comrades, the guides, had very early run away, and I took an opportunity, whilst the troops were pursuing my *own* regiment up a steep hill at the extremity of the village, to step off and conceal myself in a vineyard; where, however, a stray ball found me, and I received a wound in my hip—whether it came from friend or foe I cannot tell, nor does it much matter. It disabled me from moving, and I had also the unpleasant conviction upon my mind that if discovered by any of the peasantry I should have my brains beat out with as little remorse as would be excited in killing a wolf.

"At length the noise and tumult of warfare rolled away, and was succeeded by a quiet night, during which I made several ineffectual attempts to walk, but could not accomplish it; I, therefore, crawled, as well as I could, for a short distance, and then lay down. A portion of the grapes had been got in, but there was yet a great quantity of rich, ripe, luscious bunches on the vines; so that I was enabled to feed upon them, and quench my thirst by chewing their leaves.

"Thus I continued unmolested till about noon on the following day, when, by the crushing of the twigs, and the unusual rustling amongst the leaves, I was aware that some one was approaching. I had no arms to resist an attack; and if I had been armed, my efforts must have been almost powerless, so I crouched down, hoping to escape unobserved, but sensible that my death was doomed should the intruder be the owner of the grounds or any of his people.

"Closer and closer came in the noise; but suddenly, when within a few feet of me, the sounds ceased, and everything remained tranquil. A few minutes afterwards, the rustling of branches and footsteps came from another direction. The parties communicated with each other by whistling, and were soon associated. By their conversation I ascertained that they were soldiers of Carteaux's army, who after running away, had sought shelter in the vineyards. One of them was wounded, and the other had been out upon the scout, to ascertain whether the English had returned to Toulon, and if possible to procure food.

"Finding there would be no danger in making myself known I called to them, and I begged their assistance. After a few minutes' consultation, they came to me; and though their provender was very scanty, yet they freely shared it. Here we passed the night together,—myself in very great pain, the wound in my hip festering; and, in fact, sir, it has never ceased to be troublesome to me from that time to this.

"Our position being on an elevation at the extremity of the village, we commanded a view of this terrible pass; and, early in the morning, we perceived a detachment of French troops advancing towards the village. One company filed off to take possession of the old castle; and as they passed pretty close to our place of concealment, our companion, who was not disabled, went out to apprise the officers of our situation; and he very soon returned with several men, who made a sort of bed or litter of their fire-locks, and I was carried by them up the mountain to the ancient edifice, now in ruins, where the two field-pieces had been placed, and from which I subsequently found that Captain Douglas, of the 11th, and Town-Major of Toulon, met with his death-wound.

"It would be utterly impossible for me to give an adequate description of the misery which I now underwent. An ignorant but conceited fellow of a surgeon attempted to extract the ball, in doing which he cut and mangled me in a fearful manner; to which I was obliged to submit.

The fellow had been a barber in Paris, had dabbled in physic, and, being rather troublesome to the Jacobins, they had got him appointed surgeon to a regiment of infantry. Besides this suffering, I was almost destitute of food, subsisting chiefly upon grapes and olives, with sometimes hard black bread. There was, however, no lack of wine or spirits; and I might have drunk myself to death for any injunction against it from the doctor, who considered that, after he had dressed the wounds of his patients, he had nothing more to do with them.

"This, however, did not last very long; reinforcements of military kept constantly arriving both from France and Italy, and I was placed under skilful hands, which, after three or four weeks, set me on my legs again.

"The French troops had, by this time, mustered in very formidable divisions, amounting in all to between fifteen and twenty thousand men; and now it was that Napoleon Buonaparte made the grand step which led to his future elevation. He had the superintendence of the artillery, and displayed a knowledge and a foresight truly wonderful.

"At the latter end of September—I cannot exactly recollect the day—a push was made by the French during a fog for the heights of Pharon, which, after a sharp struggle with the Spaniards and a small party of English, they gained possession of,—and the town of Toulon lay immediately beneath them. But the next day Lord Mulgrave, in the most gallant and determined manner, drove them back, with great slaughter, many of the flying French being driven headlong over the heights at the point of the bayonet, and dashed to pieces below.

"The fighting and skirmishing now took place almost daily; and prisoners, English, Spanish, and Neapolitan, were frequently brought in. Not being able to return to immediate duty, I had frequently opportunities of conversing with these men, particularly the English seamen; and, from having inadvertently spoken to some of them in their own tongue, I was looked upon as a traitor, and often met with unmeasured abuse, especially from one old tar, who invariably held his nose whilst I was near him, that it might not be offended by smelling a rebel to his country.

This veteran was a boatswain's-mate belonging to the Windsor Castle, a thorough-bred seaman of the old school, whose idol was his king, and whose creed was the unsullied triumph of the British flag—but, with the usual prejudice of a man-of-war's-man, he gloriously d—d "Billy Pitt," as the cause of any disaster that took place.

He had been stunned by a spent shot, when attacking a French battery on shore, and left for dead, but recovering after the boats had shoved off, he was captured and brought in a prisoner. Poor Jack Maberly was fond of liquor; it was his easy-besetting sin; and when he could get it, he would drink grog and sing "Rule Britannia" all day long, filling up any spare intermediate time with d—ing the French. For this he got many a thump from the butts of the muskets, and not unfrequently some sharp pricks from the bayonets, but it was all the same to Jack, he drank and sang from morning till night, in spite of every opposition, and yet I never saw him what may be called thoroughly drunk.

"About this time I was ordered to my duty; and, in consequence of my being wounded, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, although I know but very little of soldiering. For this favour I was indebted to Colonel Mourrett, who stated that he had been eye-witness to my gallantry during the skirmish at Ollioule. I naturally concluded he had mistaken me for some one else; but, as it was to my advantage, as a matter of course I did not undeceive him.

"One afternoon—it was growing towards evening and I had been upon a tour of inspection at some of the outposts—I was accosted by a person whom I immediately recognised as the younger Robespierre, and was rather alarmed to find that the recognition was mutual. But my apprehensions soon subsided, when he not only congratulated me upon the profession I had selected, but promised his good services in pushing me forward in the army. He told me he had been appointed commissioner from the Directory, as well as one of the principal commissaries, and was possessed of considerable influence, which he would exert in my favour.

"I was very much puzzled at all this; for I naturally concluded he was perfectly conversant with the fact of my receiving a commission in the Army of the North. Yet, on further consideration, I recollected that, at the period of my departure from Paris, Robespierre was absent on a secret mission to Nantes; and the probabilities were, that he had made no inquiry respecting me. Still, I felt far from easy, especially as I was aware that there would be no escaping the keen penetration of Major Buonaparte, should ill luck bring us together. Nor were my apprehensions of a rencontre diminished, when, on the following day, I received a lieutenant's commission, with orders to join the staff under General Carteux, and to act as Under Military-Secretary. I accordingly repaired to head-quarters; and promotion, fame, distinction, every thing dazzling opened before me,—ALL except HONOUR.—*United Service Journal for Aug.*

REMINISCENCES OF A LIGHT DRAGOON.

No. I.

As I cannot imagine that even the readers of the United Service Journal are likely to take much interest in the personal history of one so humble as myself, I think it best to pass over all the incidents of my early life, and to come at once to the period of my enlistment. Who I am, where I was born, to what class of society my father and mother belonged, are points with which I alone am concerned. And for the rest, it is fair to avow, that if the incidents of my boyhood were all strung together, they would not make up a tale worth telling, far less a narrative which would for a single hour be remembered.

I entered the Service in the summer of 1808, by enlisting as a private in the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons. The corps being at that time stationed in Ireland, I was sent with several more to the depôt at Maidstone; where for some time I ran the career which is appointed for recruits in general, and acquired at least a knowledge of the dark shades in human nature, if I learned nothing better. It unfortunately happens, however, that our first experience of this great book is not often favourable to our morals: and I confess that I am not an exception to the general rule. My extreme youth,—for I was not more than seventeen years of age,—exposed me to many and great temptations. The same circumstance laid me open to chicanery and deceit on the part of those around me; and I lament to say, that I became the victim as well of my own folly as of the knavery of others. How I suffered from the former of these evils, it is not worth while to tell. Young men would scarce take the trouble to follow my details, were I to give them; and if they did, I am quite sure that they would never condescend to be warned by them. But it is not impossible that they may think it worth while to attend to such of my warnings as seem to bear upon the behaviour of others; and I accordingly request that they will take good heed to the following aphorisms:—

1. When you join your depot, you usually arrive with a good deal of money in your pocket; that is to say, you get your bounty so soon as you have passed, and appear in your own eye to be enormously rich. Be assured that it is quite possible to run through as much as ten or twelve guineas; and don't take the trouble to throw your shillings and half-crowns at people's heads, as if they were of no value.

2. You find a comrade particularly civil: begin to suspect that he has fallen in love—not with you, but your money; and button up your pockets in exact proportion to the zeal which he manifests for trying their depth.

3. Non-commissioned officers are in an especial manner to be shunned, whenever they profess to hold you in favour, or seem to relax the bonds of discipline, in order that you may not be distressed by them. These harpies desire only to make a prey of you. They will first suck you dry, and then grind you to powder.

4. Endeavour to begin your career as it is your wisdom not less than your duty to go forward with it. Aim at the character of a sober and steady man, and you will, without doubt, succeed in deserving it.

5. Keep your temper, even if you be wronged, especially when the wrong is put upon you by a superior. Truth and justice are sure to prevail in the end; whereas, it often happens that he who is eager to anticipate that end is crushed in the struggle.

6. Finally, be alert in striving to acquire all necessary drills, and an acquaintance with your duty in general. It will be of far more benefit to you to be well thought of by a few good men, and by your officers, than to be called "a capital fellow" by scores of scamps, who will only laugh at your remorse so soon as they have succeeded in bringing you into trouble

But I am fast getting into a prose, so let me pull up: otherwise I may fail to carry, as I intend to do, public interest along with me.

Well, then, I enlisted in London; and, marching to Maidstone, underwent the customary examinations,—after which I was attested before a magistrate, and had my bounty paid with strict exactitude. Unfortunately for me, however, the party into which I was thrown bore no resemblance at all to a well-regulated regiment. The barracks were filled with small detachments from a countless variety of corps, and the serjeants and corporals, on whom the internal discipline both of regiments and depôts mainly depends, seem to me, at this distance of time, to have been selected from the very scum of the earth. Like a band of harpies, they pounced upon us recruits, and never let us loose from their talons till they had thoroughly pigeoned us. We were invited to their rooms of an evening,—introduced to their wives, who made much of us,—praised, favoured, screened, and cajoled, till our funds began to run low, and then they would have nothing more to say to us. Under these circumstances, we were sufficiently well pleased when the order came to join the regiment at Clonmel: and, being put in charge of one Corporal Gorman, we began our journey, profoundly ignorant both of the route we were to follow, and the extent of funds which would be allowed us during its continuance.

An admirable specimen was Corporal Gorman of the sort of landsharks out of which the staff of the recruiting department used long ago to be formed. His first step was to extract from each of us, in the shape of a loan, whatever happened to remain of our bounty. His next, to defraud us of the better half of our marching-money, by paying over to us, respectively, day by day, one shilling, and applying one shilling and a penny to his own use. Like bad men in general, however, whom long impunity has hardened, he committed the mistake, in the end, of overshooting his mark, and we having been much irritated by his tyrannical behaviour, reported him, when at Lichfield, to a magistrate. It appeared that he was not now about to form his first acquaintance with that functionary. His worship knew him well; and, by a threat of bringing the case before the General commanding the district, soon forced the knave to pay back the money, which we, in our simplicity, had lent him. The arrears of our marching-money, on the other hand, we never succeeded in recovering. He promised, indeed, from stage to stage, that all should be cleared off; and prevailed upon us, on our arrival in Dublin, to sign our accounts, which he himself had made up, and by which we acknowledged that we had been fully settled with. But he entirely forgot to return, as he had pledged himself to do, with the sum that was needed to render the acknowledgment accurate; and, quietly handing us over to a worthy not unlike himself, took his passage in the packet for Holyhead, and left us.

I joined the head-quarters of my regiment at Clonmel at a moment when both town and country rang with the exploits of two celebrated robbers, called respectively, Brennan and Hogan. Brennan, as all the world knows—in the 12th Light Dragoons; from which regiment he deserted in consequence of some quarrel with one of the officers, that he might take, after the fashion of Dick Turpin of old, to the road. His courage was as reckless as his presence of mind was astonishing; neither of which, however, would have much availed, had he not, at the same time, been thoroughly acquainted with the locale of the scene of his operations; but in this respect his advantages were fully as remarkable as in others, inasmuch as there was not a hole or crevice in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Wexford, with which he seems not to have been familiar. Moreover, Brennan displayed, in the management of his reckless business, quite as much of sound policy as of hardihood. He was never known to rob, or in any way to molest a peasant, an artisan, or a small farmer. He made war, and professed to make war only upon the rich, out of the plunder taken from whom he would often assist the poor; and the consequence was, that the poor not only refused to betray him, but took care that he should be warned in time, whenever any imminent danger seems to threaten. The consequence was, that for full five years—a long space of time for highwayman to be at large, even in Ireland—he continued to levy contributions upon all who came in his way, and had about him the means of satisfying his wishes. As might be expected, a great clamour was raised. Government was petitioned for troops wherewith to hunt him down. Large rewards were offered to any who should betray: and day and night the magistracy of the counties were abroad, with dragoons at their heels, striving to intercept him. I heard that on one occasion, when Lord Caher, the most indefatigable of his pursuers, ran him hard, his horse became spent ere it could not carry him to the Kilworth hill; and that it was only by quitting the saddle, and diving into the recesses of a wood close by, that he managed to make good his escape. His favourite roadster fell, on that occasion, into the hands of his enemies; and he never ceased to lament the circumstance as a very grievous calamity.

Of Hogan I am unable to say more than that common report spoke of him as a pedlar, whose brave resistance to Brennan's attack originally won for him the friendship of the outlaw. It is said that the bandit fell in with his future associate one day when the pressure of want was peculiarly severe upon him. He had alighted, for some purpose or another when the pedlar came up; and, not anticipating any resistance, he carelessly desired him to render his pack. But the pedlar, instead of obeying the command, closed instantly with his assailant. A fierce struggle took place between them, neither having time to appeal to the deadly weapons with which both it appeared, were armed.

"Who the devil are you?" said Brennan at last, after he had rolled with his antagonist in the dust till both were weary. "Sure, then, I didn't think there was a man in all Tipperary as could have fought so long with Bill Brennan."

"Ooh, then, blood and ouns!" exclaimed the other "if you be Brennan; arrah! then, ar'nt I Paddy Hogan? and if you cry stand to all the world in Tipperary, sure don't I do that same to the folks in Cork?"

This was quite enough for Brennan. He entertained too high a respect for his own profession to exercise it in hostility towards a brother of the order; so he struck up, on the instant, an alliance with the pedlar, and the two thenceforth played one into the hands of the other.

Of the manner in which Brennan was accustomed to do his work, the following anecdote will give a just idea.

Once upon a time, when the regiment of —— Militia lay in quarters at Clonmel, two of the officers drove, in a one-horse chaise to Fethard, where they had engaged to be present at a public dinner that was to be held at the principal inn in the place. They joined the company as they had proposed to do, and sat till a late hour at night, when, their companions departing, they likewise ordered their gig, and walked into what called the travellers-room till it should be brought round to the door. There were several strangers in the room, one of whom, a well-dressed man, stood by the fire. But of these the militia Officers took no notice, their heads, as it appeared, being filled with anticipations of what might befal on their way back to Clonmel. One, indeed, did not hesitate to express regret because they had sat so late.

"These are troublesome times," observed he; "and who knows but we may encounter Brennan himself?"

"What of that?" was the answer. "You and I are surely not afraid to encounter one man. We have a brace of pistols: only let the scoundrel show himself, and see how I'll handle him!"

The stranger who lounged over the fire looked up as these words were uttered, but took no notice of them. Only, when they quitted the apartment he withdrew also,—no salutation or mark of courtesy having passed between them.

The gig being by this time brought round, the two militia officers took their seats, and in high good humour and excellent spirits drove off. They continued their journey for a while without meeting with any adventure; till all at once, just as they had reached a peculiarly dismal part of the road, a man sprang from one of the ditches and seized the horse's head.

"I'll trouble you, gentlemen" says he, presenting a pistol towards them at the same time, "to alight. I should be very sorry to hurt either of you; but, by my soul! if you don't do as I bid you, or try to open the locker, I'll blow your brains out in a jiffy. It shall be no joke to you, anyhow."

The officers sat stock-still, staring at each other, and not knowing what to make of it; but at last one, less flabbergasted than the other, exclaimed—

"And who the devil are you, that we should accommodate you in that manner?"

"Gentlemen," was the reply "my name is Brennan."

There was magic in the sound of word. Not another question was put, not another remonstrance offered, but, making all possible haste, both of them sprang to the ground, and stood as if waiting the bandit's further orders. Brennan, however, was by no means a sanguinary person; and in the present instance he had a whim to indulge, as well a booty to collect. He instantly assumed the vacated seat, and gathering up the reins, looked down upon his discomfited foes, and cried, "The next time you happen to make mention of my name, you'll probably treat it with more respect. So saying, he wheeled round, and wishing the militiamen good night, drove off—they knew not whether.

A comfortless tramp these heroes had of it, over a dozen miles of muddy road, ere they reached Clonmel. They slunk quietly to their barrackrooms, however, being extremely desirous of concealing their own shame, and Brennan's triumph from the knowledge of their brother-officers; and for a space of not less than six months they succeeded. But at the termination of that period, when their regiment stood under arms at evening parade, a boy entered the barrack-yard, leading in his hand a horse and gig, both of which were quite familiar to every man and officer present. The boy walked up to the commanding-officer and handed him a note, which he read with evident astonishment. This, of course, increased the curiosity of the rest, who gathered round their Colonel, while our two heroes alone slunk away, and took refuge in their own quarters.

(To be continued.)

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